CO OTH RUBINSHIPS

aw-Mr. Haway M. Law., Montpomery, Alabama, is our general t

elling agent for the states of Assistance and State Assistance and Assistance Assistance and H. M. Lews, No. 182 South Tenth street, Franchelphis is our general travelling agent, ambited by Wis. H. Weile, Joint Cot. 1936, Assistance Devices, J. Manager, H. S. Jahns, Thos. B. Nicz, R. W. Morringon, E. W. Wilky, Wis. L. Warringan, Alex H. Carson, D. K. Mes

THEORY, E. W. WILEY, WH. L. WATERNAM, and P. DAVIS.

2007. BOS. F. SWALS, T. ASINAMA, and P. DAVIS.

2007. The C. W. JAMES, No. I Harrison streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general soliceting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thouas, William H. Thouas, Thos. M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILSE, GROEGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEAKE. Receipts of either will be good.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. George W. Harris, postmaster at Knoxville, Tennessee, vice F. W. Earnest.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Elections will be held this day (August 6th) in Tennessee and Texas for governor, members of Congress, and members of the State legislature, and in North Carolina for members of Congress and members of the State legislature.

ELECTION RETURNS .- GREAT DEMOCRATIC VIC-TORY IN KENTUCKY.

The returns from Missouri come in slowly. The vote thus far is a reduced one. No doubt is entertained of the election of Col. Stewart, the democratic candidate for governor, by a large majority.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Halde man, the editor of the Louisville Courier, for the following despatch :

"Louisville, Aug 5.—We have elected eight congress men certainly and probably nine. Have a decided ma jority in the legislature, and have elected our State treas urer by more than ten thousand."

This is indeed most gratifying news. A deme cratic legislature-a probable gain of four democrats in the congressional delegation-and a democratic majority of ten thousand on the popular vote of the State! All honor to the noble-hearted democracy of Kentucky and their gallant allies, the old-line whigs!

BLACK-REPUBLICAN SCHEMES IN KANSAS. There are in Kansas a set of idle and mischievour men who busy themselves in making agitations to order at the instance and for the benefit of the black republicans in the northern States. They have performed the parts assigned them, and when deemed important have manufactured facts and sent them off to meet the exigencies of their employers. The Topeka convention was called and a constitution formed and adopted as the basis of agitation. The mock State government, with its governor, judges, legislature, and other designated officials, had the same object in view. The attempt to push that constitution and government upon Congress and fasten it upon the people was occasioned by republican dictation from outside leaders. When the legislature of the Territory passed an act calling a convention to frame a constitution the northern dictators ordered their obedient servants in Kansas not to participate in the election. and to abstain from voting, although they claimed to be in the majority, on the pretence that the Topeka constitution and government were valid and bind ing. More recently the dictators have assumed new ground, and, forgetting their pretensions as to the binding efficacy of the Topeka constitution, they have ordered it to be again submitted to the people. Of course, no one but those acting under the dictation of the black-republican managers will vote upon it, but they will claim that it is legally adopted. They then propose to vote at the regular October election under the laws enacted by the territorial legislature and they now declare their ability to vote down the constitution about to be framed, and then they will, of course, set up that framed without authority at Topeka. They know that the Territory cannot be admitted as a State under that constitution, but this course will serve the purposes of agitation, and by which they expect to promote black-republican interests in certain northern States, and perhaps affect the next presidential election. They also avow the purpose of electing in October a legislature and a delegate to Congress. The purpose avowed by Robinson, the Topeka governor, is to use the legislature to " repeal all the acts of the Shawnee legislature," and, of course, to destroy all law and authority in the Territory. When they shall have done this they propose to go to Congress with their Topeka constitution and demand admission. All these inconsistencies it is proposed to go through with, not with the hope of being admitted as a State, or with the design of benefiting the people of Kansas, but for the ignoble purpose of aiding black-republicanism in States where it is struggling for the ascendency. The leaders hope to be able to continue this state of things until the next presidential election, as it constitutes their only hope of future success. It is truly fortunate for Kansas that her best interests are not under the control of this outside dictation, but are within their own management The course of the present administration has secured to her the inestimable privilege of governing herself. The people of Kansas saw no other escape from endless agitation and confision than to take matters into their own hands and organize a democratic party there, to carry out, in good faith, the principles of their organic act. That party is conservative, and the only one which acts solely for the good of the people, and the only one safely to be trusted. They had tried those headed by agitators, and found no safe. ty, but anarchy and ruin. The democratic party in Kansas is now, we are well advised, largely in the majority over all others. The people want quiet, order, and good cratic administration, after seeking them in vain elsewhere. They will frame and adopt a constitution to suit themselves, imbodying in it the will of the people and the principles of the party, under which they will soon be administration, after seeking them in vain elsewhere, between the decision of the world. After this he dresses, with the aid of his velet de chambre, to receive and announce visitors, or to make visits himself to receive and announce visitors, or to make visits government, and they have found them under a demosuit themselves, imbodying in it the will of the people and the principles of the party, under which they will soon be admitted as an independent State. The people of Kansaz are now devoting themselves to their own business, and none but loafing idlers and mischievous meddlers will lend themselves to black republicanism, or work to order for their benefit in distant States. Out of Topeka and Lawrence there is scarcely one man in ten in Kansas who does fit in distant States. Out of Topeka and Lawrence there is scarcely one man in ten in Kansas who does not approve of the course which the democratic party and the administration has inaugurated. party and the administration has inaugurated. They are determined to mind their own business.

THE GROWING COTTON CROP.

Kansas a great and prosperous State.

The Mobile Register says: "We sincerely believe from a careful examination of the reports from all the cotton-growing sections, that the present growing crop will not exceed 3,000,000 or 3,100,000 bales."

In our own loved country religion and politics have generally been kept separate by the consent of and arguments, is bringing to bear the power of retried in Sparta, Michigan, in the Free Will Baptist article on "Kansas the South, and the Adminis bins, and the lower church tribunal acquitted him, but he was convicted on appeal to a higher one upon the charge of voting for Mr. Buchanan for President, and excluded from the church. The facts are as follows, as stated in the Inquirer:

follows, as stated in the Inquirer:

"In the fall of 1856, previous to the presidential election, dissatisfaction took place in the church about Stebbins voting; he has for nine years been known as a democrat in the town of Sparta, a man that decidedly supports the constitution of the United States. At this period Elder Erastus W. Norton asked him if he voted the liberty ticket. He said he did. Simeon Rouse asked him who he was going to vote for for President. Stebbins did not immediately answer. Rouse says: 'You are not going to vote for slavery, are you?' Stebbins replied 'No, and travelled on, as he had met Rouse in the road. For these answers he was charged with decen-

on. "Election came on, and he, feeling it his duty, voted for Mr. Buchanan. Consequently, as, by the chief priests and elders, the Saviour was brought before Pilate's bar, so, by the chief priests and elders, was he brought be-fore the judgment seat of Sparta and Alpine Free Will

Saptist church.
"He pleaded guilty to voting for Mr. Buchanan, and pon that charge was expelled from the church.

The whole offence of Deacon Stebbins was, that he had voted for Mr. Buchanan, and for this he was expelled from the church, and upon the ground that Mr. Buchanan was not an abolitionist, nor in favor of the dogmas of political perfection professed by those who, at heart, prefer destroying the Union to failing to control the politics of this country. Did Deacon Stebbins really commit a moral or other offence? No sane man will pretend that he did. It follows that the whole matter is reduced to this, that the black republicans claim and exercise, as a matter of church polity and government, the right to regulate and direct the votes of men through the churches to which they may belong. If they vote to suit them, they are Christians, but otherwise not. Shall this monstrous theory obtain foothold throughout the American Union? Shall politicians act through church organizations in controlling the votes of American freemen? We trust not; but that freemer will act independently for themselves, now and in all time to come. Such are the principles and theory of our institutions, which must finally provai-

ALEXANDEL MBOLDT. Seeing a few days since an original picture of this distinguished gentleman, recently taken for one of our citizens, called to recollection the following description of him recently published in the Boston Transcript, copied from an account by Max Ring. The world owes much to Humboldt for his scientific explorations, when young, of large portions of this continent, and the northern part of South America, and the regions of the isthmus, often called Central America. The facts then collected by him, and the observations and reflections thus early made, have, in later times, been confirmed by men of science and observation as being remarkably accurate and just. The labors performed and hardships endured in his explorations were tributes voluntarily made to science and knowledge by one whose life has been devoted to their service. It is gratifying to see his superior merits appreciated and rewarded by his countrymen, while the civilized world is bearing ample testimony to his claims to high distinction as a man of science, an observing traveller and philosopher, as well as a gentleman of extraordinary personal worth : "Humboldt's figure is not large, but is rather stout;

his teet and hands are small, and of beautiful form. His silver white hair surrounds the venerable head; he wears on the high large forehead the mark of genius. His eyes are blue, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, are full of expression and life. His fine-formed lips reveal a par-ticular smile, half sarcastic, half benevolent, full of spirto time he lifts his head, friendly

ground; from time to time he litts his head, friendly smilling, thus animating the listener. Conversing with him, you forget entirely that the celebrated man has passed already his 87th year, so juvenile, fresh, and ex-citing are his words, flowing in wonderful change, ming-ling humor with instruction. He is, in the truest sense and fullest meaning of the word, the best narrator, the clearest erator, the world knows. An immense amout of knowledge is always at his control, and, notwithstan-Ing his great age, you cannot perceive the least failure in his memory. He probably has no equal. Facts, names, and figures never escape his memory, and he remembers often with the same tenacity the smallest affairs as the greatest and most valuable facts. "The principal feature of his whole being is a rare hu-

manity for others, which almost reaches self-forgetfulness. It is only known to his most intimate friends that Humoldt spends the greatest part of his income for charity, and in aiding the support of young and aspiring students. His private property is not very considerable, but he reand in adding the support of the property is not very considerable, but he receives from the King of Prussia a large salary for his position at the court, and besides this a corresponding sum is paid him by Cotte, the publisher of his works. By the simpleness of his wants this income would not only be sufficient, but would allow him to lay up something; but Humboldt thinks to make a better use of it by changing.

"The influence which he has with the king he uses for the promotion of science. There is no person of talent, no juvenile genius, who is not noticed by him. Far away from any envy and faint-hearted jealousy, he procures for meritorious scholars not only the necessary respect, but also employment, offices, and honor of every kind. "It may be interesting to learn how this great natur-alist spends his time. Humboldt rises at about half-past eight o'clock; at breakfast he reads his letters, which he

generally answers immediately. There is, perhaps, no letter-writer so punctual as he, though very few persons

every word of it is true.
"Humboldt has no family of his own, his nearest re "Humboldt has no family of his own, his nearest re-lations being the sons and daughters of his excellent brother, William, for whom he has a touching fraternal regard. 'You should have known my brother,' says he, with amiable modesty, 'he was always the most talented of us two brothers.' Humboldt is animated from a real antique feeling of friendship; his benevolence and zeal to serve others are in our selfish, egotistic times really ad-mirable, and almost without a parallel. Through his many connc tions with the principal persons of all coun-tries he became, in the truest sense, the intellectual me-dium of our present European culture, and of every scien-tific improvement.' and shake off all outside intermeddlers, and act free and independently. This is all that is needed to make

WALKER AND THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRA-

The changed tone generally of the southern dem all Christian denominations. Men of every denomi- cratic press in their comments upon Gov. Walker's nation might belong to the democratic, whig, or re- inaugural address, and his subsequent speech at Topublican party without impairing their standing in peka, warrants the belief that the discussion hereaftheir churches or political party. Black republicanter will lose much of its present acrimonious characteristics. ism, however, failing to convince by their reasons ter, and that, under a clearer understanding of all the facts of the case, a complete union and harmony of ligious authority to force men to yield obdience to sentiment and views will prevail among our political its behests. This experiment has recently been friends in all sections of the country. In an elaborate church, as appears by the Grand Rapids Inquirer. tration," which appears in a late number of the Charges were preferred against Deacon G. P. Steb- North Georgia Times, the following pertinent questions are asked :

will we condenst Governor Walker as a free-soiler in sentiment, in poley, and design? Will we subject the administration to the same judgment, because he has not been recalled? Will we wantonly disrupt the ties by which the northern and southern wings of the national democratic party are united, and thereby destroy the forlorn hope of our Union? Is this the policy indicated by prudence or demanded by the interests of the South? Are the people of Georgia willing to pull down at random the only national party of our government and Are the people of Georgia willing to pull down at random the only national party of our government, and
therefore the saly safeguard of our liberties? Are they
prepared to resort in the haste of a moment to sectional
organizations, which must inevitably endanger all that
our government imbodies which is dear to the hearts of
freemen? Will the people denounce the administration
and eneryste his power merely to appease the heated impulses of rabid southern men, or to gratify the leas
praiseworthy desires of know-nothingism? Who for
years haspreserved this republic from anarchy and all the
horrors of fraternal bloodshed? Who has stood with unyielding breasts against the storm of northern fanaticism
which threatened to sweep before its wild billows the
dearest rights of the southern States and the very existence of the confederacy? Who swept from the national
statute book the infamous Missouri restriction and liberated from the thraldom of thirty years the glorious and
constitutional principle of non-intervention? Who now
constitute the conservative element in our government by vince site is defended from the attacks that are made continually upon her vitals? Is it black-republicanism? Isit know-nothings? No! it is the national democracy by which the rights of the South together with the Union lave been preserved, and it is this party alone that stands out as a beacon above the swelling surges of fanaticism that would destroy the glorious fruits of our fathers' victories. Is this not true?

From the same article we make the following ex

received from the pro-slavery party of Kansas is a consequence of his dictation. Is this true! Let us reason to

gether on this subject.

The support which he receives from the friends of the South in Kaosas is unanimous and enthusiastic. Taking this as our data, who can believe this approbation is a South in Kaosas is unanimous and enthusiastic. Taking this as our data, who can believe this approbation is a consequence of tyrauny? Who can think for a moment that these men who have proved themselves willing to forsake the peace and joy of their homes, shoulder their muskets, march to the battle-field, meet their foes in perlious conflict—indeed, to look death bravely in the face for the sake of their constitutional rights; for the sake of the principle of non-intervention—would tamely, unanimously, and with enthusiasm, succumb to the despotic sway of an appointed ruler? The supposition is born in a desire to defeat the democratic party and it is cherished not only with injustice to the motives of Walker, but at the expense of the honor of those chivalrous sons of the South by whom he has been approved.

It is said by know-nothings that it is the desire and the policy of Mr. Buchanan and Governor Walker to render Kansas a free State. They allege that the method by which this object will be attained is the policy of Walker, in regard to submitting the constitution, for ap-

by which this object will be attained is the policy of Walker, in regard to submitting the constitution, for ap proval or rejection, to the whole people of that Territory Now, what does this charge lead to? Let us see. I Walker and the administration intend by this policy to exclude slavery from Kansas, must not that also be the design of those who heartily approve it? Who have ap-covered it? Proclayery men. Are they not also free design of those who hearthy approve it! Pro-slavery men. Are they not also free-scilers, then? Ah! how beautifully consistent this charge of our know-nothing friends! Their position leads to the conclusion that there is not a friend of slavery in Kansas, for the approval of Governor Walker and his policy has been unanimous so far as the professed pro-slavery party

And again:

If Walker's policy will result in the success of freesoilism, why are not his propositions seized with avidity
by the enemies of the South? They have only one object in view. Their energies, their talents, and their
treason look to the exclusion of slavery as the great end
to be attained. Why, then, if it can be reached through
the medium of Walker's policy, do they still persist
in a course of rebellion against the regularly-constituted
government? If the governor and if the President intend
to consummate free-soil designs, why in name of common
sense do not the free-State men great the friendly aid of these
authorities and proclaim at once victory! victory! Pro-slavery
men have endorsed the administration; they will now
make no war upon its policy; and if it is free soil in its
object and tendencies, all that the enemics of slavery
need do is to unite in the support of the administration.
We find, however, that the policy of Governor Walker
does not meet the views of the Topeka traitors. They
are yet going on resolved to accomplish their hellish purposes, and therefore the charge preferred against Walker
and the administration stands forth as unreasonably as
would an allegation that the devil is an ally of Heaven.
With the lights before the democratic party of Goorgia And again :

With the lights before the democratic party of Ge with the inguis celore the democrate party of occasembled in Milledgeville they were right in censis Governor Walker. The inaugural, unexplained by cumstances by which it was dictated, is apparently jectionable. It was the honesty of the democracy led to his denunciation. They were unwilling to end or hide what they then regarded as his errors. or inde what they their regarded as ins errors. Interest of principle, and therefore commended themselves even in their too hasty action as a party of honest, sincere particles. Subsequent developments have proved that that judgment was too much the consequence of impulse. They ought now to set that edict aside, openly, boldly, and promptly. What if know-nothings do sneer at the and promptly. What if know-nothings do sneer at the revocation? Shall we fear scorn when duty leads us? Can that party boast in view of their inconsistencies that Can that party boast in view of their inconsistencies that rise like mountains before them and cut off their progress to victory? Who has forgotten that Mr. Fillmore declared that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the Pandora's box of eyery political evil to our country? Was not the principle of non-intervention the progeny of that repeal? Did he not assault this principle when he declared his animosity to the abrogation of that fraudulent act? Did not the American party of Georgia ondorse him last year, and also, as a necessary conendorse him last year, and also, as a necessary con-sequence, denounce the doctrine of non-intervention. Did they not relimpish, by their policy to free-soilism, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska? What right the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska? What right-have they now to complain if this principle should be practically violated? None whatever: but they do it alone for the gratification of their party desires, and for the purpose of fixing their odious proscription policy upon the country. They would now convince the people that they possess a warm devotion for a principle the estab-lishment of which they last year condemned by a hearty approval of their great leader, Mr. Fillmore. Ah! this party has ways which are wonderful, indeed. They are as flexible as the winds of the sea, and always change with a single purpose, which is the defeat of the demo-cratic party.

God forbid that the ties which link, for the safety of the Union and southern rights, the patriotic democrats of the North and the South, should be ruthlessly severed! When this is done a midnight cloud, fraught with deep est horror, will settle over the future of our republic, and jts dismal tones will form a requiem for the country of our fathers and the latest notes of expiring liberty. Noth-ing less than such a gational organization can save the our fathers and the latest notes of expiring liberty. Nothing less than such a national organization can save the South and the Union from the fell influence of fanaticism. Dissolve this and this nation will be no more. The prediction of her enemies that man is not capable of self-government will be realized, and the sun of liberty to

self-government will be realized, and the sun of liberty to
the world will become extinct in the gloom of despair.
Tyrants will rejoice and their subjects will feel the weight
of perpetual chains. The hope of man's emancipation
will have departed, and our race will linger, enervated by
the folly of our example.

While, therefore, we would not yield a single right of
the States for the sake of the Union, we will not eight our
influence to its dissolution to gratify these who may wittingly or unwittingly assault without a reason the only
conservative political element within her limits.

We might fill whole pages of the Union with extracts similar to the above, which have lately apcoun- peared in the Georgia and other democratic papers of the South. We must content ourselves, however, to-day by transferring to our columns the subjoined

BLACK REPUBLICANISM EXHIBITING SOME OF THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON GOVERNOR article, which appears in the Rome (Georgia) Southerner of the issue of July 30:

Our Position.—We are not accustomed to cover up ou opinions in a temporising policy, or to strike a course which resembles the zig-zag progress of a rail-fence, so that it is impossible for any observer to say which side of a given question we stand on.

In the first number of our paper issued after the meet-

In the first number of our paper issued after the meeting of the nominating convention at Milledgeville, on the 24th of June last, we took occasion to express our views candidly, unequivocally, and openly. We waited not to hear what might be said by our brethren of the press elsewhere, nor pitched up straws to find out which way the political current was tending; but, guided solely by our sense of right and wrong, and by devotion to the principles of the great national democratic party, we seized the first opportunity to place ourselves right on the record; and the Southerner and Commercial Advertiser was the first and only paper in the State that then avowed its sentiments boldly, and planted itself unmistakably upon a line of policy calculated to stay the tide of disension just set afloat upon the country. What we said was as follows:

\*\*Q\*\* C\*\* C\*\*\* There are rumors afloat, coming from sources which eatitie them to consideration, that

"There are rumors afloat, coming from sources which estitle them to consideration, that the nomination was made by the southern-rights wing of the democracy in an ill spirit towards the Union wing; that hostility to the administration of President Buchanan is a part of the game; and that they stand prepared, as a delegate is reported to have said on the floor of the convention, to 'roll it out of power on the Cbbb of Georgia.'
We are violently opposed to any such movement, and cannot go with it. We shall combat it with our utmost efforts, and to the very best of our ability. \*\*\text{0 = 0 = 0 = 0}\$ We stand, and shall continue to stand, by the conservative administration of President Buchanan, so long as he holds the scales of justice evenly between North and South. We shall desert him the moment he ceases to act as he ought.'

as he ought."

Since then, hoping that the sober second thought, which so often changes hasty or ultra views into the wiser middle course, might similarly react in the present instance, we thought it prudent to say no more for the time being, but to remain a close and earnest watcher of

time being, but to remain a close and carnest watcher of the movements of events. The time has come, however, when we can no longer in justice hold our peace. Silence now ceases to be a virtue; to speak out becomes a duty: Plainly, then, we distinctly see and understand that this movement against Governor Walker, of Kansas, is not a movement generally based upon patriotic feelings, or a devotion to principle. It is, as the delegate unguardedly said in the convetion, a plan "to roll the administration of Buchanan out of power on the Cobb of Georgia." If the President will permit the leaders of this crusade to reconstruct the cabinet for him, Walker need not be recalled. The senators and others who recommended and endorsed him so highly for the responsible position of Secretary of State will siand ready to smooth down the ruffled feathers of their wrath, and become its carnest apologists. The notes of alarm, the trumpet earnest apologists. The notes of alarm, the trumpet tones of warning, will die away into a buz of approba-tion, and the scowl that wrinkles the brows of so many engry politicians and exasperated editors will smooth down into the most complacent and winning of smiles. We think the action of the convention in passing the third resolution was hasty and inconsiderate. The dele-

third resolution was hasty and inconsiderate. The delegates were ill prepared to consider the question in its proper light. The inaugural address of Governor Walker had been made public at Lecompton only on the preceding 27th of May. Between this date and its first publication some little time clapsed. Even then the production fell into but few hands. Its great length precluded its appearing in the newspapers generally. The Constitutionalist itself did not commence publishing the address until the 15th of July, three weeks after the assembling of the convention, and then only through repeated solicitations, and with an apology, based on the extreme length of the production, for not having done so previously. It was under such circumstances that the delegates came together. Very few of them had read the inaugural; fewer had read it carefully and with sufficient understanding to pass resolutions denouncing its sentiaugural; fewer had read it carefully and with sufficient understanding to pass resolutions denouncing its senti-ments. The meagre extracts of the Constitutionalist, and comments thereon, were about all the data which the mass of delegates had to go on in forming an opinion. The whole fact is, they saw known leaders of the party, in whom they had been accustomed to confide, whose judg-ments they thought might be trusted, and who seemed to have examined the question thoroughly, uniting on the resolution of censure and recall; and, believing these men would not wantouly carry them astroy, they voted with them, presuming the facts to be precisely as represented. Were the delegates assembled again, however, to-day as then, with all the lights before them, the third resolu-tion would be in a longless minority—in a resurrection. tion would be in a hopeless minority—in a resurrecti less condition. We speak of that which we do know.

Tess condition. We speak of that which we do know.

Under the circumstances, it was a piece of dictation to a national, conservative administration. Can it be expected that President Buchanan will recall Walker when only a portion of the democracy of oxe State in the Union demands it? Would it be right for him to disregard the wishes of the remaining States? Is there no southern State but Georgia or Mississippi? Has Tennessee, has Alabama, has Louisiana, has Kentucky, has Missourinay, has even Kansas, the party most interested, no voice in this matter? We say that President Buchanan cannot recall Walker, and remain true to the principles which carried him into office, until he has an avowal of opinion on the subject, officially expressed, as in the case of Georgia, and coincident therewith, from the democracy of many other southern States.

y other southern States.

ansas, with everything at stake, is satisfied with Walker. Missouri, with eighteen of her most valuable counties bordering on Kansas, lifts no voice of disap-proval, but stands content. They have endorsed his po-sition. The anti-slavery party of the Territory is alone exasperated, and is even now in open rebellion to the constituted authorities. How, then, can we interfer without violating our own doctrine, non-intervention We may not like the course Governor Walker has taken certain opinions of his inaugural may be repugnant to us. These are merely views and sentiment of ours; as such we have a right to express them; but so long as our brethren in Kansas are satisfied with what displease us, they who are on the ground, understanding everything, we are not justified in embarrassing their poernor's conduct. We say, therefore, that, under existing circumstances, we shall sustain the administration, even if it does not recall Governor Walker; and the great mass of the democratic and patriotic voters of Georgia will also sus-

POSTAGE TO PORTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA VIA ENGLAND.

We are requested to state that the British mai packet on the west coast of Africa proceeds as far a Fernando, P. O., calling at Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle Acera, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, and Cameroon; and that the rates of postage chargeable in the United States upon letters addressed to be forwarded via England to the several ports here mentioned are 61 cents per half ounce to Madeira and Teneriffe; and 45 cents per half ounce to Fernando, P. O., Goree, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle, Acera, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, and Cameroon. These rates should be prepaid in all cases, and are in full of the United States and British charge to port of destination, but do not include any foreign local postage which may be levied at any of these places.

THE CANVASS IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of last Monday says: "The gubernatorial canvass was opened at Newnan on Tuesday last by a discussion of the issues involved between the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, the democratic nominee for the office of governor, and B. H. Hill, esq., his opponent. They spoke again at Carroiton on Wednesday, and at Franklin, Heard county, on Thursday.

"We have a letter (not designed for publication) from

the discussion at Newman; and we have conversed with another gentleman who was also present, and both assure us that our nominee bore himself gallantly in this, his first tilt with his opponent, and that the democrats pres-ent were perfectly satisfied with Judge Brown—the posi-tions which he occupied and the result of the discussion. Such, too, is the account which is given by the editor of the Atlanta Intelligencer, to which, in another column, we would invite the attention of our readers."

The Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, of Beaufort, S. C., writes to the Southern Baptist at within the last three months he has baptized, by immersion, three hundred and fifty persons, all of them, with a few exceptions, negroes. These conversions were the result of a revival which has been in progress during the last six months. On the 15th ultimo he baptized two hundred and twenty-three constants all black but three and the cremony although verts—all black but three—and the ceremony, although performed with due deliberation, occupied only one hour DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Wine Trade. —A correspondent, writing from Oporto, mder date of June 6th, informs us that there are no kinds of Port wine which can be purchased for less than \$160 per pipe, even this of miserable quality. Ordinary wines are selling for \$180 to \$250 per pipe. Old tawney wines are very scarce, and worth from \$350 to \$500 per pipe. Bottled wines are sold at prices varying from \$5 50 to \$10 per dozen. There are no wines in the kingdom of any de-scription that can be bought for less than \$160 per pipe that will admit of the long voyage to America, and anything under \$200 per pipe is of a very poor quality. disease of the vine is still progressing, and I fear that there will be very little wine made this year. Thousands of vines have died, and have been rooted up. Merchants and farmers in this quarter have lost all hopes of the present vintage. In consequence of this state of things many of the leading houses state in their circulars that they have been obliged to advance the prices of their shipping wines from £50 to £70 per pipe, and are not villing to ship at a lower price

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments of Light-House Keepers .- Subjoined is a list of appointments of light-house keepers :

Joseph Hoffnagle keeper of the Split Rock light-he New York, (compensation \$550 per annum,) vice Archi-bald Younger, removed.

Richard Vanfelt keeper of the light house at Nor-folk, Virginia, (compensation \$200 per annum.)

Appointment.—De Wilton Snowden has been appointed

by the Secretary of the Treasury to a second-class clerk-ship in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, in place of P. M. Fortier, resigned. Salary \$1,400 a year.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Wagon Roads .- Intelligence has reached the Int ior Department that a portion of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon-road train left Little Rock, Arkansas, about he 22d of July, for the Rio Grande. The remainder wil

follow in a few days.

Private advices have also been received by a gentleman esiding in this city from one of the officers of the Fort Kearney and South Pass Wagon Road Expedition. The letter alluded to bears date Richmond, Kansas Territory July 22. This expedition had fallen in with the compa nies of troops under command of Col. Alexander, consist-ing of nine hundred men and ninety wagons, en route for Itah. All were well.

Large Receipt of Money .- The Secretary of the Interior received yesterday morning from Wm. Brindle, esq., receiver of the land office at Lecompton, Kansas Territory in drafts, the sum of \$60,200, the proceeds of the sale of the Wea, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, and other Indian trust lands.

Surveys of the Public Lands in Nebraska Territory.-The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the surveyor general of the Territories of Kansar and Nebraska returns of the surveys of the exterior lines of the public lands in Nebraska, situated north of the oase line and east of the sixth principal meridian, comorising about thirty townships; also, of the surveys of the subdivisional lines situated in the half-breed reservation, between the two Nemaha rivers, which were surreyed in the same manner as the public lands.

The Salary of the Surveyor General of New Mexico. - A letter was received yesterday morning by the Commis-sioner of the General Land Office from the surveyor general of New Mexico, who states that, although under the law his salary is fixed at \$3,000 a year, he las to submit to a reduction of \$150 for the purpose of getting his drafts cashed, because there is no depositary of public funds at Santa Fe. The clerks in his office are compelled also to submit to a proportionate reduction in their sala

The Portsmouth (Virginia) Transcript states that the reason why only \$8,000 was subscribed at the Old Point convention to the Hon. Dudley Mann's pro ect for establishing direct trade between southern ports and Europe was that each subscriber was limted to one share of \$100. It adds that one gentle man was ready to subscribe for \$10,000 of the stock and that several citizens of Portsmouth are now anxious to add their names to the list with those who have already contributed to this great enterprise.

From the Madison (Wisconsin) Arens THE MINNESOTA TROUBLE.—POSITION OF MAT-TERS NOW.

We learn by a gentleman direct from St. Paul some acts in relation to the two conventions there later than mything by mail.

The bogus convention, composed of a minority of the members, admitted to their sessions the four fraudulently returned delegates from the St. Anthony district, thus giving themselves what they call a quorum, or a number of persons who, if honestly elected, would form a major

The regular convention, composed of the democratic egates elected, has continu committee on credentials are investigating the frauds by which the bogus black-republican delegates were returned from St. Anthony. They prove conclusively that the democrats were elected by majorities ranging from 56 to 201, and are entitled to their seats. These, with the Pembina delegates, will give the democrats an actual maiority of three out of all the delegates elected; thus form ng a quorum ready to proceed to the business of framing

The facts in regard to the Pembina delegates are these They all live within the boundaries fixed by Congress for the new State of Minnesota, but they were voted for by a few hundred scattered inhabitants living in a part of the present Territory of Minnesota which is included within the Pembina legislative district, but is cut of from the proposed State. This flimsy pretext is set up by blicans why they should not be admitted while three of the members of the black-republican mob which they term a convention, were ejected under pre

The regular convention, composed of democratic mer bers, will frame a constitution and submit it to the peo-ple of Minnesota. If adopted, as it probably will be, it will go before Congress; which will certainly recognise it as the act of the regularly-constituted convention, and under it Minnesota will be admitted into the Union. Our informant says that public opinion is strongly

the democrats, and that the reckless ruffianism of the black republicans meets with neither approval nor sympathy from any respectable number of people in Minne

The St. Louis Republican says: A young lady, possessed of beauty, accomplishments, and having \$45,000 in hard cash on deposite at St. Louis, started recently on a trip to New York, in company with her aunt. She took passage on the Tennessee Bell from Keckuk to Cincinnati. On the same boat was a young man who had plenty of everything but money; he had importuned her at home, and kept up his ardent courtship on board the boat. The lady, however, was hard-hearted, and refused to him the least hope. The boat stopped awhile at Carrolton, Kentacky, and the lady and her aunt concluded to take a stroll on shore. As she was going down the gangway-plank it tilted, and the hady fell into the water; she was drawn by the current under the wharf boat; the suitor jumped in, went under the boat after her, succeeded in catching her, and finally rescued her. In two hours she was perfectly restored, and, sending for her deliverer, and a clergyman being on board, they were married forthwith.

THE NO-ABVANCE-WAGES MOVEMENT. -The Philadel-

phia Bulletin says:
"The packet ship Saranac, which left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, shipped The packet ship Saranac, which left this port on Sat-urday for Liverpool, shipped a crew without difficulty or delay, although no advance wages were given. A report has been published to the effect that the advance wages were given, but it is erroneous. A little persistence and firmness on the part of ship-owners will insure the establishment of the new system, and we doubt not that the seamen themselves will soon be convinced of its adIMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of July 20, writes as follows:

Herald, under date of July 20, writes as follows:

"The Spanish matter continues to cause the greatest alarm here, and there are daily new reasons for believing that the proud and foolish Spanisards will finally rush into the war they have so unjustly proclaimed. This belief is awakening public spirit here in a surprising degree, and from every quarter of the republic we hear of new on-listments in the National Guard, and even old men and women offer their services for the campaign. At last the chatter of the Spanish journals and the bravados of many imbecile gachapines residing in the republic have worn out the patience of the Mexican people, and created the signs of coming vengeance and chastisement upon the culpable charlatans.

"By telegraph we learned here yesterday that on that day, the 19th, a tunnult occurred in Fuebla, in which several Spaniards were stoned and beaten, and the worst of the affair is that the Spanish flag, which one of the Spaniards had taken in his hands to protect him from the popular fury, was torn from him, trodden upon, and torn to pieces, and several leperus performances."

The following is copied from the Mexican Extraor-

The following is copied from the Mexican Extraor dinary of July 15:

"Mexico has passed through the ordeal of a presiden-tial election, and we are forced to believe we have a con-stitutional President. On the 13th instant the election for President of the republic and president of the Supreme Court came off. The present head of the executive is un-doubtedly elected President of the republic. We are not yet provided with official returns, but there can be no doubt that Señor Comonfort has received a very large ma-

jority.

"For president of the Supreme Court it may not be so easy to conjecture who is elected. So far Sefor Don Benito Juarez has a very large majority in this district, and it is more than likely that his popularity will give similar

nito Juares has a very large majority in this district, and it is more than likely that his popularity will give similar majorities in the other States.

"On the 12th the election of deputies to Congress for this capital took place, and terminated in the complete triumph of the liberal party. No riots or disorders occurred to disturb the proceedings of the day.

"The Spanish question is flagging in importance for the want of some material to keep the public attention riveted. We may now expect in a few days to have more advices from Madrid, and this will serve to give us a better notion of the fate that attends the instructions lately sent on to Sr. Lafragua. On the 14th four criminals were escorted through our streets, reported to be of the assassins of San Vicente.

"There can be no doubt that the complexion of the Spanish question appears troubled at this moment. From all sides we see that conclusions are being formed against a peaceful termination of the present trouble; but how the difficulty is going to resolve itself is what puzzles all parties who are attempting to define the future course of events. There can be no doubt that Santa Anna's manifesto was intended to act a part in this struggle. That document itself has proved fruitless of results in this events. There can be no doubt that Santa Anna's manifesto was intended to act a part in this struggle. That document itself has proved fruitless of results in this country; but of the other machinations inamediately connected with it, which may hereafter develop themselves, we may yet reasonably entertain doubts. There can be no doubt that the partisans of Santa Anna in Cuba are at work, as well as his friends in other parts.

"The news from the south is discouraging. Genera Alvarez is reported to be in ill health, and consequently Alvarez is reported to be in ill health, and consequently unable to sustain a campaign with the same vigor and energy that have heretofore characterized him. In the mean time affairs at Chilapa are not getting better. The revolution is still kept up by the Indians.

"General Encarnacion Alvarez, son of Don Juan Alvarez, the here of the south, died on the 25th of June.

"Gen. Rosas Landa has published a proclamation in Queratero, which has been denounced by the fiscal of the press.

press.

"On the British packet Dee, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 5th of July, Mr. Plumb and party left for New York. It will be recollected that this party have been engaged for about six months in making explorations for coal in the south. We are informed that their success has been the very best, and that ere long they will return to open some of the rich mines which they

have discovered.

"The Ayuntamiento of Vera Cruz has asked the government to permit in that port the introduction from the United States of corn, rice, and lard, on account of the extreme want of them now beginning to be felt."

THE REMORRO DICTATORSHIP OF PRESIDENT COMONFORT Gen Rochs has addressed to the Union Liberal of Guadalajara the following letter, which is not without im

The enemies of liberty, whose system is to disparage the illustrious author of the plan of Ayutla, maliciously spread the runeor of Señor Comonfort pretending to make himself dictator. As soon as this assertion came to my cars I gave it the lie with all the energy I am capable of, and I offered to prove that the supreme chief of the republic has no such intentions. To-day I publish the following letter, in order to show what I have asserted to be the truth:

Mexico, June 23, 1857

Mr Estermed Friend: The rumors which are afford in your State relative to the dictatorship are entirely without foundation, and certainly I am astonished at one of my good friends, such as you are, should have been able, without energetically rejecting them, to listen to the gross calumnies which are attempted to be propagated, for you know that I am the slave of my promises, and that I am resolved to confront all difficulties which may present themselves, in order to obtain the preservation of peace and the establishment of constitutional order. pence and the establishment of constitutional order I pray you to make known this resolution to all th who suppose me to entertain other intentions. You will thus render service to the republic, and to you devoted friend and servant,

To Gen. JUAN N. ROCHA, GUADALAJARA. This mun, who began and consummated the most memorable of our revolutions, who directed the repub-lic to the road of progress and reform, and who, bette than any other person, fulfilled his promises, deserves to be considered and believed. The true liberals must confide in him, and reject with indignation the gross calum nies invented by miserable men for the purpose of dis-paraging him.

JUAN N. ROCHA.

> From the New York Evening Post REVOLT IN INDIA.

Delhi, the seat of the present Sepoy insurrection it india, is situated in the presidency of Bengal, abo seven hundred miles from Bombay, a thousand from Madras, and eight hundred from Calcutta. In the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, which occupy the grea part of the coast, English authority is perfectly established. Calcutta, the commercial capital of that part of Bengal which lies along the sea, is one of the oldest possessions of the English in India. The southern portion of Hindestan therefore, and the country along the whole sea coast, being quiet and in the hands of the government, the insurrection is limited to a few inland provinces in the vi cinity of Delhi. The British troops in India numbered in 1856 50,000; the Sepoys, (or native troops,) 240,000 Of those last, so far as known, full 200,000 are u touched by the spirit of mutiny. There is little sympathy between the people of the different districts, and the means of communication are all in the hands of the gov-ernment. Children of many princes and influential per-

of the speedy suppression of the revolt. Whatever the restoration of peace in India may cost, this outbreak will teach the English a useful lesson. opportunity will be afforded of removing the causes that led to it, and to correct the faults of a system "inder which it could attain such magnitude. It is only recently that the English government has begun to appreciate its re-sponsibilities to India, and entered upon that system of internal improvements which is destined to develop its vast resources and strengthen the hands of its rulers. Already four railroads are constructed, or in process of construction, and a canal—the great Ganges canal—larger than any work of the kind in Europe or America, is in successful operation. The increased prosperity which the extension of this system of internal improvement will inroduce into all ports of India will make revolution unde sirable on the part of the people, or, if attempted, its suc cess impossible.

sons from all parts of India are at English schools.

are some of the considerations on which are founded hopes

The government must not be too hasty in its attempt at reform. Habits, customs, opinions, older than history, are not to be eradicated in a day. Confidence must be placed in the power of example and contact, and the work of regeneration in India, however slow, is sure to be thornighty and beneficently accomplished.

The millers of Zanesville, Ohio, have resolved to pay